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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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10/629,571

07/30/2003

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EXAMINER

NGUYEN, THUONG

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2155

DATE MAILED: 05/16/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>	
	10/629,571	CHRISTODOULOU ET AL.	
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>	
	Thuong (Tina) T. Nguyen	2155	

**-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --**

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 17 February 2006.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-24 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 30 July 2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
a) ☐ All    b) ☐ Some \*    c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)                        | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)                     |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)               | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____  |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>7/7/04</u> .  | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____                                    |

### **DETAILED ACTION**

1. This action is responsive to the amendment filed on 2/17/06. Claims 1, 2, 4, 5, 9, 11, 19, 21 and 22 were amended. Claims 23 and 24 are added. Claims 1-24 are pending. Claims 1-24 represent method for establishment of network connections.

### **Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103**

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Eichstadt, Patent No. 2003/0023754 in view of Dutta, Patent No. 6,772,208 B1.

Eichstadt teaches the invention as claimed including method and system for adding real-time, interactive functionality to a web-page (see abstract).

4. As to claim 1, Eichstadt teaches a method comprising:

sending to the client, with a copy of a first web page, a link which points to an address of a server on which a copy of the sub-page is hosted (page 6, paragraph 43; Eichstadt discloses that the method of transmitting to the user the selected hypertext link, the web-page which provided on the main page);

actuating the link (page 6, paragraph 43; Eichstadt discloses that the method of actuating the link once the user select the hypertext link in a web-page).

But Eichstadt fails to teach the claim limitation wherein displaying, at the client, an alias for the address of the server on which the copy of the sub-page is hosted.

However, Dutta teaches method and apparatus to restrict free hyperlinking by Internet content distributors to web sites of original content producers (see abstract). Dutta teaches the limitation wherein displaying, at the client, an alias for the address of the server on which the copy of the sub-page is hosted (figure 4; col 6, lines 59 – col 7, lines 6).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Eichstadt in view of Dutta so that content distributor display the alias of the sub-links which was selected from the main web page. One would be motivated to do so to let a user to click on a link in a predetermined location of the document by mapping the table, which indicates the link and the actual URL references.

5. As to claim 2, Eichstadt and Dutta teach a method as recited in claim 1 wherein a plurality of links are provided, each pointing to a different address, and each different address being an address of a different server on which a copy of the sub-page is hosted (page 6, paragraph 42; Eichstadt discloses that the method of providing a plurality browser and an address window which users may enter an Internet address or URL to cause the browser to navigate to a desired Internet site or web-site).

6. As to claim 3, Eichstadt and Dutta teach a method as recited in claim 1, wherein the alias is an address of a server which is adapted to translate the alias into an address of a server on which a copy of the sub-page is hosted (page 4, paragraph 33; Eichstadt discloses that the method of identified an HTML tag provided in the HTML

Art Unit: 2155

code that defines the web-page which analyzes the web-page to locate each element and tags).

7. As to claim 4, Eichstadt and Dutta teach a method as recited in claim 1 wherein the alias is displayed on a graphical user interface of a program running on the client which is adapted to enable user navigation of the Internet (page 4, paragraph 31; Eichstadt discloses that the method of including the browser software provided for viewing and displaying web-pages received by the client's computer).

But Eichstadt fails to teach the claim limitation wherein the alias corresponds to a first URL that is different from a second URL corresponding to the address of the server on which the copy of the sub-page is hosted

However, Dutta teaches the limitation wherein the alias corresponds to a first URL that is different from a second URL corresponding to the address of the server on which the copy of the sub-page is hosted (figure 4; col 7, lines 19-26 & 34-39 & 52 – col 8, lines 6).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Eichstadt in view of Dutta so that the method generated the hyperlink pointing to the URL provided by the content producer and the new hyperlink to the document that was requested by the client. One would be motivated to do so to reduce the traffic of the main server.

8. As to claim 5, Eichstadt and Dutta teach a method as recited in claim 2 comprising the steps of:

determining on the basis of a predetermined criterion, whether actuation of the link has been successful in obtaining the sub-page (page 3, paragraph 27; Eichstadt discloses that the method of determined the activity of users viewing a webpage, which points to another web page or links);

if not, actuating another of the links (figure 4); and

repeating previous steps until the first to occur of: all of the links have been actuated; and actuation of a link has been successful in accordance with the predetermined criterion (page 6, page 41; Eichstadt discloses that the method of navigate to a first web-site and connect to server, then link to different server by selecting another link or hyperlink).

9. As to claim 6, Eichstadt and Dutta teach a method as recited in claim 5 wherein the alias displayed is the same for each of the links actuated (page 4, paragraph 34; Eichstadt discloses that the method of viewing the same web-page and participating in the session of the link).

10. As to claim 7, Eichstadt and Dutta teach a method as recited in claim 5 wherein the predetermined criterion is whether, within a predetermined period of time, a predetermined step in a process of establishing connection with a server has been reached (page 3, paragraph 30; Eichstadt discloses that the method of determined the suitable location, time, functionality and applications once the web-page is executed).

11. As to claim 8, Eichstadt and Dutta teach a method as recited in claim 7 wherein the predetermined step is completion of a connection with a server (page 3, paragraph

Art Unit: 2155

25; Eichstadt discloses that the method of the special software and installed thereon to operate the connection with the server to a network such as Internet).

12. As to claim 9, Eichstadt and Dutta teach a method as recited in claim 2 further comprising the steps of:

actuating each of the links simultaneously (page 6, paragraph 41; Eichstadt discloses that the method of activating the links based on user selection or initially);

on the basis of a predetermined criterion, selecting one of the actuated links, and terminating all of the others (page 5, paragraph 35; Eichstadt discloses that the method of retrieves and displays the web-page corresponding to the user's request once established the connection with the web-page and browser and eased the code once navigate to another web-site or URL ).

13. As to claim 10, Eichstadt and Dutta teach a method as recited in claim 9 wherein the predetermined criterion is the greatest progress in establishing full connection with one of the servers after a specified interval of time following simultaneous actuation of all links (page 4, paragraph 32; Eichstadt discloses that the method of simultaneously display the web-page by the browser based on the script code which structure the web-page).

14. As to claim 11, Eichstadt teaches a method comprising:

receiving from a client a request for a first web page hosted on the server (page 5, paragraph 40; Eichstadt discloses that the method of receiving the request from the client in the browser window);

sending to the client, with the first page, a link which points to an address within the Internet of a further server hosting a copy of the sub-page (page 5, paragraph 39; Eichstadt discloses that the method of providing a link to another web-pages by selecting the hypertext link); and

sending with the first web page instructions which are executable upon actuation of the link to cause a browser program to display an alias of the address of the further server (page 6, paragraph 43; Eichstadt discloses that the method of letting the user to select a link in a web-page that provides a link to another web-page).

But Eichstadt fails to teach the claim limitation wherein the alias of the address of the further server is different from the address of further server.

However, Dutta teaches the limitation wherein the alias of the address of the further server is different from the address of further server (figure 4; col 7, lines 19-26 & 34-39 & 52 – col 8, lines 6).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Eichstadt in view of Dutta so that the method generated the hyperlink pointing to the URL provided by the content producer and the new hyperlink to the document that was requested by the client. One would be motivated to do so to reduce the traffic of the main server.

15. As to claim 12, Eichstadt and Dutta teach a method as recited in claim 11 wherein a plurality of links are sent to the client with the first page, each pointing to a different predetermined address within the Internet, each predetermined address being an address of a further server hosting a copy of the sub-page, and the instructions are



Art Unit: 2155

executable upon actuation of each link (page 6, paragraph 42; Eichstadt discloses that the method of providing a plurality browser and an address window which users may enter an Internet address or URL to cause the browser to navigate to a desired Internet site or web-site).

16. As to claim 13, Eichstadt and Dutta teach a method as recited in claim 11, wherein the alias is an address of a server adapted to translate the alias to an address of one of the further servers (page 4, paragraph 33; Eichstadt discloses that the method of identified an HTML tag provided in the HTML code that defines the web-page which analyzes the web-page to locate each element and tags).

17. As to claim 14, Eichstadt and Dutta teach a method as recited in claim 12 comprising:

determine on the basis of a predetermined criterion, whether actuation of the link has been successful in obtaining the sub-page (page 3, paragraph 27; Eichstadt discloses that the method of determined the activity of users viewing a webpage, which points to another web page or links),

if not, to actuate another of the links (figure 4), and

repeat previous steps until the first to occur of: all of the links have been actuated, and actuation of a link has been successful in accordance with the predetermined criterion (page 6, page 41; Eichstadt discloses that the method of navigate to a first web-site and connect to server, then link to different server by selecting another link or hyperlink).

Art Unit: 2155

18. As to claim 15, Eichstadt and Dutta teach a method as recited in claim 14 wherein the links are actuated in a predetermined order established prior to dispatch from the web server (page 5, paragraph 35; Eichstadt discloses that the method of determined the predetermined requirement for the browser to communicate with the web server).

19. As to claim 16, Eichstadt and Dutta teach a method as recited in claim 15 wherein the alias displayed is the same for each of the links actuated (page 4, paragraph 34; Eichstadt discloses that the method of viewing the same web-page and participating in the session of the link).

20. As to claim 17, Eichstadt and Dutta teach a method as recited in claim 15 wherein the predetermined criterion is whether, within a predetermined period of time, a predetermined step in a process of establishing connection with a further server has been reached (page 3, paragraph 30; Eichstadt discloses that the method of determined the suitable location, time, functionality and applications once the web-page is executed).

21. As to claim 18, Eichstadt and Dutta teach a method as recited in claim 17 wherein the predetermined step is completion of a connection with a further server (page 3, paragraph 25; Eichstadt discloses that the method of the special software and installed thereon to operate the connection with the server to a network such as Internet).

22. As to claim 19, Eichstadt and Dutta teach a method as recited in claim 12 further comprising:

actuate each of the links simultaneously (page 6, paragraph 41; Eichstadt discloses that the method of activating the links based on user selection or initially);

select, on the basis of a predetermined criterion, one of the actuated links, and terminate all of the others (page 5, paragraph 35; Eichstadt discloses that the method of retrieves and displays the web-page corresponding to the user's request once established the connection with the web-page and browser and eased the code once navigate to another web-site or URL ).

23. As to claim 20, Eichstadt and Dutta teach a method as recited in claim 19 wherein the predetermined criterion is the greatest progress in establishing full connection with one of the further servers after a specified interval of time following simultaneous actuation of all links (page 4, paragraph 32; Eichstadt discloses that the method of simultaneously display the web-page by the browser based on the script code which structure the web-page).

24. As to claim 21, Eichstadt teaches:

a web server adapted to respond to a request from a client (page 5, paragraph 40; Eichstadt discloses that the method of receiving the request from the client in the browser window)

by sending to the client a copy of a first web page and to include with the first web page a plurality of links each of which points to a different predetermined address within the Internet, each predetermined address being an address of a further server (page 5, paragraph 39; Eichstadt discloses that the method of providing a link to another web-pages by selecting the hypertext link),

the web server being adapted to send with the first web page and in response to said request, instructions executable, upon actuation of one of the plurality of links, to instruct a browser program in the client to display an alias of the predetermined address (page 6, paragraph 43; Eichstadt discloses that the method of letting the user to select a link in a web-page that provides a link to another web-page).

But Eichstadt fails to teach the claim limitation wherein the alias of each of the predetermined addresses is the same, and wherein the alias is different from any of the predetermined addresses.

However, Dutta teaches the limitation wherein the alias of each of the predetermined addresses is the same, and wherein the alias is different from any of the predetermined addresses (col 7, lines 19-26; col 8, lines 34-60).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Eichstadt in view of Dutta so that the system would not be overload by keeping the two copies of the original content producer's web pages on the content distributor's website. One would be motivated to do so to reduce the load on the main server by pointing the user directly to the secondary server, which hosted that web page.

25. As to claim 22, Eichstadt teaches a method comprising:

requesting from a web server a copy of a first web page (page 5, paragraph 40; Eichstadt discloses that the method of receiving the request from the client in the browser window);

actuating a link on the first web page which points to an address within the Internet of a further server hosting a copy of the sub-page (page 5, paragraph 39; Eichstadt discloses that the method of providing a link to another web-pages by selecting the hypertext link); and

actuating code associated with the link to cause a browser program to display an alias of the address of the further server (page 6, paragraph 43; Eichstadt discloses that the method of letting the user to select a link in a web-page that provides a link to another web-page).

But Eichstadt fails to teach the claim limitation wherein the alias corresponds to a first URL that is different from a second URL corresponding to the address of the further server on which the copy of the sub-page is hosted.

However, Dutta teaches the limitation wherein the alias corresponds to a first URL that is different from a second URL corresponding to the address of the further server on which the copy of the sub-page is hosted (figure 4; col 7, lines 19-26 & 34-39 & 52 – col 8, lines 6).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Eichstadt in view of Dutta so that the method generated the hyperlink pointing to the URL provided by the content producer and the new hyperlink to the document that was requested by the client. One would be motivated to do so to reduce the traffic of the main server.

26. As to claim 23, Eichstadt and Dutta teach a method as recited in claim 2, wherein comprising displaying, based on a random selection, which of the plurality of links is to

Art Unit: 2155

be actuated when the link on the first web page is selected by a user at the client (page 6, paragraph 42; Eichstadt discloses that the method of displaying plurality of hyperlinks for the user to select to access to that web pages or documents).

27. As to claim 24, Eichstadt teaches a method as recited in claim 23, comprising:

sending, to a second client, a copy of the first web page with a link which points to the address of another server on which the copy of the sub-page is hosted (page 6, paragraph 43; Eichstadt discloses that the method of transmitting to the user the selected hypertext link, the web-page which provided on the main page);

actuating the link sent to the second client (page 6, paragraph 43; Eichstadt discloses that the method of actuating the link once the user select the hypertext link in a web-page); and

displaying, at the second client, a second alias for the address of another server on which the copy of the sub-page is hosted (page 5, paragraph 39; Eichstadt discloses that the method of providing a link to another web-pages by selecting the hypertext link).

But Eichstadt fails to teach the claim limitation wherein the second alias of the server is the same as the alias of the server, and wherein the address of another server is different from the address of the server.

However, Dutta teaches the limitation wherein the second alias of another server is the same as the alias of the server, and wherein the address of another server is different from the address of the server (figure 4; col 7, lines 19-26 & 34-39 & 52 – col 8, lines 6).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Eichstadt in view of Dutta so that the method generated the hyperlink pointing to the URL provided by the content producer and the new hyperlink to the document that was requested by the client. One would be motivated to do so to reduce the traffic of the main server

### ***Response to Arguments***

28. Applicant's arguments with respect to claim 2/17/06 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

### ***Conclusion***

29. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any

Art Unit: 2155

extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

### **Contact Information**

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Thuong (Tina) Nguyen whose telephone number is 571-272-3864, and the fax number is 571-273-3864. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00 AM-5:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Saleh Najjar can be reached on 571-272-4006. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Thuong (Tina) Nguyen

  
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